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NEW HAVEN
AT
SANDWICH,

FOR THE
Honour, Advantage, and Safety
OF

ENGLAND:

Faithfully Discovered in a Letter to the Right
Honourable the Earle

OF
CLARENDON
Lord High
CHANCELLOUR
OF
ENGLAND.

By J.S. *H. Stables 1677*

*Quid faciendum Princeps consulat cum multis, quid
faciat, secum.*

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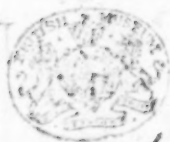
NEW HAVEN

AT

AND WILSON

FOR THE
Sole, Advantage, and Supply
OF

THE



NEW HAVEN

OF
NEW GLAND

BY J. S.

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NEW HAVEN
AT
SANDWICH,
FOR THE
Honour, advantage, and Safety
OF
ENGLAND &c.

My Lord,

IT is an eminent instance of Gods Providence in the Conduct of sublunary States, so to order those whom the Divine pleasure maketh choice of as Instruments of his favour, sometimes for establishing and preservation, other whiles for regaining and augmentation of Empires; as that he causeth their ability amiably to shine in its full brightness of integrity and wisdom amidst the darkness of corrupted Ages, putting them into credit in the midst of disorder; raising them in the middle of ingratitude; supporting them in the throng of civics;

A 2

* *Degene- envies,* illustrating them among clouds of calumnies; *con-*
res animos *ferring on them (yet) this vertue of honourable wisdom, not*
invidia in *for their honour, though not without it; nor, as to others*
venit aut *in an angry smile of overflowing success, suffering it to*
facit; emu- *become rank ground of ambition and vanity; but through*
latio nobi- *the gentle breathings of counselling inspiration, and the*
les. *mellowing dews of Heaven upon them, making it fruit-*
** Apud in-* *ful for ever-growing occasion, and of grand Obligation,*
cantos sem- *to imploy and improve in transactions of importance both*
per aliquid *Vertue and Authority for publick Utility: So they (ever*
fortis ca- *holding it fitting, sometime to give that way in less impor-*
lumnia ha- *tant transactions, which they would never do, in the ob-*
ret, apud *taining what is fitting in more principal occurrents,) keep*
prudentes *the Sheat-Anchor for great Tempests, Credit and Authority*
nubecula *for eminent occasions; small ones never detain it; to the*
est, qua ci- *end, great ones may meet it in its full vigour. And*
to transi- *after they have thus demonstrated themselves worthy Co-*
bit. *operators with his providence in so great a work, He for*
Anglia, in *ever conserveth the memorials of their Names sacred in the*
Romam *embalming and embalmed Monuments of Royal and Loy-*
ambita vel *al breasts; (each Heroick and generous Heart proving their*
dona seren- *living Tombe; each Authorizing & grateful tongue their*
sem! *never dying Epitaph;) & all to this end, that their Vertue*
in, their example might be no less beneficial unto Posterity.

My Lord, long before and since you have appeared on
 the Theatre of this now flourishing Kingdom, your also
 adequate deserts have enstalled you among the wisest of
 those Antient Worthies, your Prædecessours in time, no
 Antecedents in the riches from above; and from whom
 without a boast (so bounteous hath Heaven been unto you)
 your Loyalty and Wisdom write you lineally descended;
 it being a Golden Record in the rolls of Truth, that *Whose*
Vertues or Vices any one imitates, those be his Prædecessours.

The

The Honourable vertues having gone before you as well as them, and still accompanying you in your gradations, undoubtedly are supernally decreed to follow you after death; for since they marched before you, like Heralds, opening the way for you to nobler designs, and the tutour'd world beholds them your inseperable convoy's in the wary administration of those higher trusts belonging to so great a Minister of State; how can it be, but that (in the reign too of a Second, and more divine, *Augustus*) Vertue and Honour, Honour and Vertue must needs prove your inter-wreathed Crown after your decease.

My Lord, when His Majesty (whose Preservation *England* beholds a continued miracle of unmerited mercy, hopes and prays it to be perpetuated) in a filial condescension of transcendent duty, adventured his most royal Person in a Pleasure Boat to meet that living martyr The Meek Queen-Mother, and report came of a great danger past; All men (I treat not of Devils) were not more glad of the wished-true News, then amazedly frighted at the uncertainty. The Storm shewed it self, methoughts, a very excellently well bred and convenient Counsellour, so gravely (as it were) advising his most Sacred Majesty to make to Land-wards; And at landing, right faithfully whispering in his ear, how *That dispute there*, was not about *The Dominion of the Narrow Seas*, indubitably His, and unanimously against all Invaders; but only a sudden qualme from superfluity of waterish humours probably provoked through over-vexing: It troubled and fretted them, belike, for the time not a little, to see (not Him, but) Him *there* (where yet even Stormes and in their greatest tumults, we find, to how many's shame on Land! to their Sovereign remained loyal) and not at Land; where (when ever arising) to dispell them by the Majesty of his eye, His Sacred self knew (better then any other) to be the interest of his presence.

If Storm, my Lord, be not so proper (and in its resemblance, so toothsome) a Metaphor for a Counsellour, (yet wholesome, for *Olim hac meminisse iuvabit*) will your Honour be pleased to allow *Neptune* a Petitioner to his Majesty in behalf of poor *England* (a very poor Land at that time without Him; and undone, had not Heaven had pitty, on that Merchant, whose whole Treasure *here and there* floated in one bottom:) 'Twas a Petition and a very lamentable one, pretty well pen'd, nothing amisse, freely (without any Feeing) and with very good dispatch presented unto His Majesty by an ingenious noble Mr. of Requests The Storm (that Metaphor, I hope, your Lordship may admit:) And, as Petitions use, most humbly shewing in brief how the case stood, and in plain terms beseeching His Majesty to Lands importuning with-all (as other Petitions, especially at Court) all possible expedition; concluding too, as all Petitionary custome is (very handsomely) for His Majesties long Life and most happy Raign, and so forth.

The wary Mariners (God reward them) approved themselves expert Philosophers in refusing to adventure into *Sandwich Creek*, which choaked by the Sands, they knew (experimentally, by a *Nil dat quod non habet*) could not give harbour to others, since its own deficiency and our dishonour it hath a long time been, not to be made one her self. A work so suitable to the royalty of the Crown, to the dignity of unconquered *Kent*, to the splendour of the Kings Chamber The Downs, to the honour, advantage, and safety of the whole Nation, that it had proved too hard a riddle for so poor an *Oedipus* as I to resolve, how it possibly could be moved to King *Edward* the sixth, Queen *Elix.* King *James*, King *Charles* the first, of blessed memory; and yet in none of the Times of those unparallel'd Princes be performed; but that 'tis conjecturable, there might
be

be then, and so now as well as then, men, that (rather I hope out of inconsideration; then, as may be feared, out of mischievous intention) cared not (to use the expression of an ancient Beau-clerk) though the Kingdome publicly suffered in the main, so they could but maintain their own **PRIVATE** Fish-ponds.

England, my Lord, hath ever been reputed the most famous Island of the whole world, both for situation, fertility, and riches: which riches have been principally achieved by Navigation, whereof the Royal Navy is the maintainer, whole Court of Guard (as well in times of peace as War) was alwaies kept in the *Downs*.

The *Downs* is the Lock and Key of the narrow Seas, and the Dominion of the narrow Seas is the indubitable right of the Crown, which honour cannot be maintained but by the Navy; and the Navy, time out of mind hath been ever kept (except occasionally some few at *Portsmouth*) at *Chatham* in the river Medway: (*Wolwich* and *Deepestford*, both in the river of *Thames*, I look on as places for building ships:) from which place (I mean *Chatham*) no ship, the wind being Easterly, can be speedily sent forth for defence of the Land in times of Invasion; which is an unspeakable disadvantage to the Kingdome, and therefore no less dishonour to the Nation, in regard it may be remedied, by making a new Haven betwixt *Sandwich* Town and the *Downs*, so capacious as 40 of the Kingships (or a greater number) may lye therein a readines; And (I am very credibly informed) may be remedied without any cost to his Majesty, if graciously pleased (in his indubitate great judgment) to grant a Commission out of his high Court of Admiralty, according to a Petition long since presented to his Majesty by *Sam. Garthwait* and *W. Fathers* Gent. Concerning prize-goods and wrecks taken since the year, 1642, neither accomped for, nor satisfied; nor pardoned, but remaining due

due to the Crown, concealed in divers able persons hands, to a greater value then sufficient to defray this royal work for an Haven near *Sandwich*; and, being without any illegal prejudice to any person whatsoever, it cannot (and not otherwise) but be lookt upon by the whole Nation as a most just and very honourable imployment in His Majesties (most meritorious) Service for the publick good.

So far reach the certain Inconveniencies, arising from
 * *Primo* th'incertainty of the wind, which though not numerous, yet
consulen- very weighty, because in future times of necessity may
dum de prove most mischievous to the publick in its chief concern-
salute ment, Safety *; (& no less in its honour) and hazardous
postea de expence to become fruitless; as plainly appear'd in the
dignita-
te. Cice. year 1639.

* In the beginning of September 1639. there came 66. Spanish ships into the Downs treble man'd, for they had ten thousand Land Souldiers in them. At which time Sir John Pennington roade Admiral in the Downs, with five of his Majesties ships, four of his Majesties Pinnaces, and two or three inconsiderable Merchant ships. When the King heard that there was such a Fleet arrived there, He presently commanded that twelve great ships should be prepared at London and Chatham, to be sent unto Sir John Pennington with all possible speed, to strengthen his Forces. But notwithstanding the Kings command, and much posting. (the like whereof was never known) the Wind being Easternly, the fight betwixt the Spaniards and the Dutch was ended three dayes before they could get these twelve ships into the Downs. *Whites Journal*, p. 9.

* The conveniencies both probable and present, I shall, my Lord, most humbly and faithfully to the utmost extent of my narrow apprehension (next) present to your Lordships more fully discerning reflections, and best determinating judgement.

My Lord, all men know, *Dunkirk*, is lately made stronger then ever; and though it be yet at least a fair Newter, yet in case in change of Times it should prove a rash Opponent; *Sandwich* thus fortified would prove a ready

Respondent for *Englands* both honour and safegard, and perhaps prove an happy Medium to confute it to the Crown again: And then, who might not easily turn Prophet? that
 to

to furnish more orderly our *Leant-Messes* (provided still, *English* Stomacks may have more relishing appetite to Fish then of late ; otherwise my Lord, no talk against Stomack) the Fishing Trade itself, 'twixt two such strong Nets, would one time or other be caught swimming in to the bargain.

But (for the Proverbs sake) I leave all these brain-swimming Probabilities ; because 'till reduced into act, they so near resemble the rambling *Aquatilia*, which are never valued 'till caught. But these following Commodities are not probabilities (which yet ought never to be despised) but certainties ; and therefore these Certainties, since commodious to the publique and in so high degree, will be (unless I am mistaken in those I call (under the Rose) Certainties; for I am not in those I acknowledge under the Throne Judges) surely embraced.

1. *There will be many thousand pounds saved to the King, by mooring a great part of the Navy there, where they will be in a readines within two dayes warning to be sent to Sea, whereas being at Chatham, it oftentimes proves the work of many weeks.*

2. *Another Commoditie is, they may be victualled there, the transportation whereof from London is no small charge to the King.*

3. *The King may also have in readines there a Magazine of Anchors, Cables, Masts of several Sizes, with all other necessities for service.*

Give me leave my Lord, upon this third Commoditie or Convenience to make a short Debate ; since (which I heard many years ago in the Univerſitie from a wise man, Doctrinally on a Text of *Solomons*, *Eccles*. 1. 14.) *It is a wise mans part to consider* : However it behoveth me, out of the great reverence I bear to the Eagle-eyed, to be as

advisedly wary as possibly I can in my presentments to your eye.

I ingenuously confess, some have held, that in a great Estate there might mischiefs happen by any great provision of Armes in one place; for that he, who hath a Trayterous mind to mutinie, to arm those of his Faction, and to deprive his Sovereign of the means to make use of such Warlike provision, may make a design to seaze upon the place, where it is kept: But by the same reason, we must not draw together any Treasure to supply us in any emergent unexpected necessity, neither fortifie any places, lest that coming to lose our money and our places, our Enemy should grow stronger, and we the weaker.

But wisdom prevents all such-like inconveniencies; the which we must imploy to keep our advantages, and to make use of them, before that the Enemy seaze on them: Yet, if he doth seaze on them, we may not thereupon conclude, that the provision ought not to have been made; but, that it is our fault, who made it, not to be able or rather careful to keep it.

It is certain, that a Sword or a Knife would cut him that knows not how to handle it; but we may not therefore say, that we must neither make Sword nor Knife: So in all particulars there may be inconveniencies; But, those, which by fore-sight may be prevented, should not hinder us from doing that, which may otherwise very beneficially serve us both for our advantage and safety:

And therefore, my Lord,

4. *The place, where the Ships and Stores shall be kept, may be contrived and made into a strong Garrison, by building so many Forts, as seem requisite according to the several circumstances and Grave Adviso's of his Majesties Council, and of each of which particulars Himself is sole Judge. And*

5. *As this would be a very high heartning to the Common Guard*

Guard there in all times of War ; So it will be as deep a discouragement to any Enemy, for daring with so apparent hazard to arrive there ; lest over-eagerly transported into a ridiculous self-flattering fit of invasion, they find it easier to out-sail their supposed wits, then their assured overthrow.

My Lord, Forts make a chief part of the Forces of a Kingdom ; and they, which have been of opinion, that they should not build any, have been confuted by Reason and Use ; So as there have been few found, unless they were some petty popular Estates, that will follow their counsel. The *Gracians* and *Romans* (who had less need during their Empires, then any other Estate, for that all submitted themselves under their yolk) entertained Cittadels at *Corinth*, *Tarentum*, and *Rhegium* : And if the Capitol had not been strong, the Empire of *Rome* had been smothered in the very Cradle of its own Infantine growth by the *Gauls*.

(There be three words very frequent in the Worlds fancie ; Observation , Consideration, Moderation. But, Experience (the Guide of Mans understanding, Ruler of his Will, Over-ruler of his Opinion ; and which renders him real, of deeper insight then to be carried away with appearances (though double guilt) but able through the varnished Vizards of disguised Interests to discern betwixt truth and truths-likeness) discovereth those three so frequent Motto's not hitherto so flowing in most mens tongues and Pens, as ebbing in their practise. I have not altogether omitted some use of the first in this case of Forts ; and still retaining it, shall thereupon essay a little further by the second ; aiming (as steadily as I can) at *Moderata juvant* in the beneficial result of the third.)

The Estates, in which are no strong places, are conquered by one Battaile, *England* formerly hath testified it. And an Antient Counsellour to *Henry* the 4th. and *Lewis* the 13th. of *France* said then, that the *Persian* relying onely

on the number of his men, had lost in one Battle a great extent of his Country, the which the Turk afterwards preserved by Forts. For although Forts alone cannot much assist an Estate, yet being seconded by Armies, they make it invincible; and there being no Armies on foot, they give the Sovereign leasure to raise them; and after a rout, to rally his men together to renew the War. Yet by this it is not inferred, that *that Estate* which hath most Forts is strongest; For it is impossible to guard many well; and some being ill-guarded, they prove more prejudicial to the Estate, then profitable for the defence. A Kingdom ought therefore to have few, but well-furnished with Men, Victuals and Amunition.

My Lord, Whether this near *Sandwich* ought, or ought not, be one of those few, may be, if allowed, the Question.

And if your Lordship's command should authorize me freely to speak what I think; and I should be so lucky in my (though improbably yet possibly cross-declared) opinion, submittingly to agree with your reserved judgement, which possibly also may be (for any thing I know) it ought not: as it would be (then) in me, even because a private person, but the opinion of one Dunce; so it could be in your Honour but the judgement of one Doctor, though the most excellent known.

I can assure to your honour those words contain no humorous criticisms of any Mistical presumptuous sense, but discover onely that modest sobriety that ought to confine all private mens opinions in their rash publick censures; which, when by hap-hazard (though that rarely) true, rove but at random; as having not obedient humility enough to attend the more safe and judicious conduct of their better acquainted Guides.

But if (which is more then probable, because of my present

present writing) I think this near *Sandwich* ought to be one of those few; my opinion herein can amount no higher then to be still opinion; of one, who ought, and doth, humbly present it, not by way of anticipation, but submission.

But if your Lordship also (or rather, onely) think it ought, (for then it matters not, whether a private capacity thought so or not,) that very thought in you (though it made not opinion in me to be judgement, yet it) makes the Design a justice due to the Nation; especially since all impediments (therein) of charge to His Majesty be removed: Grant me thereupon, my Lord, so much gracious allowance, as to remember unto your Honour, that even as those stars meeting in Conjunction with the Sun, do much avails toward the causing of his influences to become good and favourable unto us; as the Pleiades, which cause the light to appear pleasing and gracious unto us at the Springs return, whereas the Canicular Star makes it scorching in summer: So the Earle of *Clarendon*, moving (in this, and like noble Designs) the Royal will and Authority of so Divine a Prince as our Sovereign Lord the King, concurrereth in the numerous influences of his grace with the Light of our eyes, becomming thereby (like the harmonious Pleiades) a favourable Organ and Heroick Instrument of a most fortunate and established Age.

My Lord, Justice tending to the good of others, is as it were an essential quality to publick persons, obliging them both to love and procure the publick good; which not only Laws and Reason teach us, but even Nature it self dictates unto us; For is it not apparent in all sublunary things, yea in the very Heavens and in the Angels also, that whatsoever is destinated for the Common good, operateth not for it self, but imployeth it self for all? Do

not

not those mighty Courtiers, those confirmed Privado's of the Deity in the Cabinet of the Beatifick Vision, kept white by the same bounty that created them so; in an * imperceptible (though not indivisible) motion of Time, from their brighter Mansions make swift-winged Progresses to our dusty Cottages of clay, promptly to communicate their illuminative and reductive ministrations of ad-visements and assistances to diminutive us the busie Ants of this lower Orbe? Yea, do not the very Heavens send forth their influences, the Sun his beams, the Earth its fecundity, the Trees their fruits, Fountains their waters, Bees their honey, Silk-worms their delicate webs for all? Doth not the Liver distribute blood to all the veins, the Head motion to all the nerves, the Heart vigour to all the members? Is there any thing in nature which converteth to its own use what it hath received for the common good? See we not in reasonable creatures a desire, in unreasonable a motion, in insensible things a kind of inclination toward the general good of the Universe, whereby their particular good subliseth? Is it not true that by natural instinct the Hand casts it self before the body, to recevie the stroaks coming upon it, and how every part is inclinable to preserve the whole, though to its own ruin? Shall not then knowledge, reason, and justice cause that in Man, which a meer natural inclination effecteth in all other things? But is there any thing either more glorious, or which attracteth the creature nearer to the imitation of God, then to seek and procure publique good? Is there any thing so noble in the world, as God? in man, as the Soul? in the body, as the Heart? in the tree, as the Root? All the tree is nourished by the Root, the Heart causeth life in the whole body, the Soul guideth the whole man, God governeth the whole World. A Fort near Sandwich,

* *Motus*
Angelo-
rum fit
in tem-
pore im-
percepti-
bili, non
indivisi-
bili.
Suarez.
Non in
instanti
quia sunt
duo nunc,
& est pri-
us & po-
sterius.
Aquinas.

wich, my Lord, were a Publick good, if onely for the safety of *Sandwich*; much more when of *Kent* also; but how noble a design were both a Fort and Haven there * when for so great a good, as the safety, honour and advantage of all *England*?

readines of his royal inclination to so magnificent a work; provided monneys sufficient for so great a work, might (without grievance to any of his good Subjects) be found to effect it. Sometime after, both the Mayor and Aldermen of *Canterbury*, and also the Mayor and Jurates of *Sandwich*, together with many eminent Gentlemen of *East-Kent*, joined all in a grand Petition to His Majesty, for A New Haven at *Sandwich*.

Since my Argument's quite spent, and I know not how far I my self also may (ere-aware) have over-gone my self; if we both must sink, wee'l be smotherd in roles: For, the Scene's chang'd to the Asylum of your Honours Bosom.

My Lord, your practising of vertue in your own particular, is a custome in you, but yet due ever to your self, and is (as the world alwaies goes) made a great matter; but whenever (like your self) you nobly extend it to anothers good, *that* Act, as carrying on it the winning face of Bounty (a greater Conqueror then beauty) in becoming (and therein claiming honours character) the kindly Fosterer of desert, is certainly much more glorious; to be so munificent then as to diffuse it abroad towards many, in the man of Honour must needs be right excellent; but to impart it to all, and in such royal designs as This, (and whose benefit redounds as well to After Ages) what? what can it be other in the most Noble Earl of *Clarendon*, then super-eminent? I am in all my propensities ever (under the Thrones of God and the King) peculiarly,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's
most humble and most
Obedient Servant

JOHN SLATER.

July 23.
1663



* At the King's landing in the *Dover*, the Mayor and Jurates of *Sandwich* Petitioned his Majesty for A New Haven; to whom His Majesty (in his accustomed ready apprehension) very judiciously ballancing the great present charge, with the future far greater advantages to the Nation) most graciously declared a cheerful

P O S T - S C R I P T.

That *Dunkirk* was honourably parted with, I have heard to be the judgment of peaceable & wise men; and whosoever (among the too-talkative rabble, ignorant ever of Reason of State) seem other wise in their opinions, their venting of them, though never so unseasonably, concerns not me, who quiet under Government, am nothing moved to credulity by vvhat common Embroylers think. But I think it concerns every man (as to Salvation) to think & think again, vvhat they say indirectly against Government; And (as to *safety*) vvhat Government directly may say to them. These tongue-Bravado's (possibly) may in their minorities *one time or other* have received a smart secret lick, if not open bang, at the vulgar weapon. Why then, 'tis meer trifling away of any mans time, others and his own quiet, after a sound knock on the pate at cudgells, to venture at sharp, and so willfully revive disreputation. It needs no second thoughts to consider, Shortest errors to be the best. And among the Fathers 'tis spoke of St. *Austin* (formerly a Manichee) Though He came the latest, He went the farthest in Christianity; which I am inclinable to attribute to the royal mercy of divine grace, in so signally honouring the humility of his Retractions. I am sure, what is of the God of peace will stand, what is from *passion*, will come to naught, but repentance; and then (but perhaps) pardon: And after--- *Moniti meliora*---is a seasonable dish, if stomach will fall too; if not, Obstinacie laying the Cloth, Confusion will bring in the Voider: *Officij & gratitudinis ergo precemur omnes. Vivat Rex Fidei Defensor (& corroboretur cor in manu Domini) penam incorrigibilium, premio bonorum gloriosus, clementia dignis miserericors, indignis severus, omnibus justus: salva Regina: Dux fortis Genti exemplar integritatis: floreat pacifica vigilantia salix Parliamentum: pace & veritate beata sit Anglia: convertantur inimici: dissipentur oculo Regis (tanquam Angelo Domini) invidia, subtilitates malitiose indigna, factiones, calumnia, tum murmuraciones Particulares, tum Catholica perfidia. Annihiletur recens praxis antiqui Serpentis, Schismaticis & Hæreticis dogmatibus mixta; cuius Amisos omnes velim memores, ut subtilior reliquis animalibus, ita execrabilior.*

Sit gloria Deo in altissimis, pax (& preces Ecclesia) super Britanniam & Hiberniam, hominibus bona voluntas.

FINIS.



